

## FOREIGN NEWS NOTES

Paris, May 4.—Few, if any ambassadors to France have been paid the honors which came to Robert Bacon in connection with his departure after a most successful service as representative of the United States. Government and private organizations of French people offered a series of dinners and receptions to Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, and at innumerable functions was expressed the sincere regret of the French people that the ambassador should have retired. The fact that Mr. Bacon has been elected a Fellow of Harvard University is greatly appreciated here, and incidentally has led to a renewed interest in Harvard University. This is so, not only because of Mr. Bacon's position there, but as well because of the new official relations between Harvard and the Sorbonne growing out of the arrangement for additional exchange professors every year between the two universities.

Colonel Bailly-Blanchard, first secretary of the embassy, who has left to go to Tokio, also received many expressions of regret, for during his long tenure in office in Paris he has won a warm place in the hearts of the French people. Among his intimates the news of his transfer was received with something akin to consternation, for Colonel Blanchard had come to be regarded as a permanent member of the American embassy. For 27 years he has served the American state department in Paris and elsewhere on the continent. Like Henry Vignaud, his predecessor in the office of first secretary, Colonel Blanchard's value to the state department was enhanced by his intimate knowledge of French.

A poor workman out of employment, carrying an old violin, entered a shop near Geneva recently and offered the instrument for sale, stating that he and his family were impoverished. A young clerk from a sense of pity bought the violin for \$2, and after having it repaired, began to play upon it.

He was surprised at the melody. When a musician to whom he had shown it offered him \$20, he became suspicious and took the violin to an expert, who declared it to be an Amati and that it was worth a large sum of money. A few days later Ernest, a well-known American musician who lives near Paderny, offered the clerk \$4,000 for the violin, but the negotiations have not yet been concluded. The clerk, on his part, intends to make a generous return to the workman from whom he bought the instrument.

The American minister to Spain, Henry C. Ide, and his daughter, Miss Ide, gave a dinner in honor of Fred W. Carpenter, the United States minister to Morocco, who was passing a few days in Madrid as the guest of the minister. Among the other guests were the British ambassador, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, the Russian ambassador, Baron Budberg, the counsellor of the Russian embassy and Madame Lermontoff, the American military attaché and Mrs. Lansing, the American Consul and Mrs. Hoover, and the secretaries of the British embassy.

An attempt is to be made to revive the former prosperity of the Palais Royal quarter. This object has long been before the municipal council, but in order to avoid the great expense of expropriation, it was deemed wiser to proceed by degrees, and accordingly the surrounding houses were bought up as they happened to be offered for sale.

Now, after thirty years, this opera-

tion has been completed, and the work of regeneration will very shortly begin; it comprises the demolition of the rue Radziwill, a quaint old street full of historical memories, and the enlargement of the two streets running on each side of the famous garden and the widening of the approaches.

An extensive new building for the Bank of France will be constructed on part of the rue Radziwill at the north end of the garden, making a fine pendant to the famous old palace of Cardinal Richelieu.

The little band of music lovers organized by the Chaigneau sisters with the object of giving a hearing to the lesser known works of the great composers, and the greater works of the less known masters, has resulted in a number of excellent and instructive concerts. Many of the prominent conductors and instrumentalists co-operated, including Vincent d'Indy, Pablo Casals, Sylvio Lazzari, Ossip Gabrilowitsch and Camille Chevillard. The programs were made up of works within the scope of a small orchestra and possessed strong antiquarian as well as musical interest, special prominence being given to the little known masters of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Most of the work of editing and arranging the more archaic compositions was done by the young American musician, Walter Morse Rummel and his researches have been the means of rescuing many delightful old-time works from oblivion.

Berlin, May 4.—The Jesuit question has sprung, evidently to the fore in Germany and now has in the newspapers an importance almost as great as in the days of Bismarck's famous and unsuccessful "Kulturkampf" or struggle against the Roman Catholic church.

One of the first acts of the new Bavarian ministry, coming into power in consequence of the victory of the clerical center party in the Bavarian elections, was the issuance of a decree modifying the severity of enforcement of the long-standing imperial legislation against the Jesuit order in Germany and in the resulting controversy it was brought out that an "interpretation" of the imperial law, not at all unfavorable to the Jesuit order, had been issued in Prussia.

As it is the duty of the emperor and his responsible representative, the imperial chancellor, who is also as it happens prime minister in Prussia, to watch against infractions of imperial laws, the opposition papers have made much of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's embarrassing dual role and there is no doubt that the question, which arose after the emperor's departure for Corfu, formed a most important part of the chancellor's deliberations with his majesty during his Easter visit in Corfu.

The new military Zeppelin airship is fast approaching completion at Friedrichshafen, and the work of filling its balloons will be begun in a day or two. This will make the second perfected Zeppelin in military service, and the third has been ordered. The war department possesses also a Zeppelin of an older type, but it is already obsolete, or virtually so. The new airship is expected at least to equal and possibly surpass her sister airship in speed. The specifications call for a speed of about 35 miles an hour, but this will undoubtedly be greatly exceeded and will probably reach 45 miles, the record of "Z2" as the existing Zeppelin is known.

A dirigible balloon unlike any existing type is receiving the finishing touches at Duisburg. Its chief peculiarity is that it is to consist of three separate balloons, each complete in itself. Each balloon will be 200 feet long and 60 feet in diameter. They will be non-rigid, but each will be composed of many compartments, giving the airship one advantage of the rigid type. Five gondolas connected by vestibules as the coaches of a passenger train are connected, will be carried. They will be equipped with ten motors, which will generate 1,000 horsepower. The gondolas will have heating and lighting appliances. They are designed to carry 100 passengers.

The new armament hills which have just gone to the Reichstag, contains one feature not published in advance. This is the government's proposal to build six submarines yearly for the coming 12 years, which would give the navy 72 of this type of craft in 1918. There are now fourteen submarines in commission, but these will be obsolete in six years.

## SEALING RULES SEVERE ON WHALERS

RESIDENTS OF ALASKA ARE ALLOWED TO USE ONLY PRIMITIVE METHODS.

Sitka, Alaska, May 4.—The department ruling at Washington regarding sealing has worked great hardship to the natives, and each year it has become harder and harder for them to exist.

In view of this, a mass meeting was held, at which a statement was drawn up and unanimously signed, setting forth their grievances. Copies of it have been forwarded to Governor Clark, Delegate Wickersham, the bureau of education in Washington, and the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions in New York.

The statement follows:

"The natives of Alaska have never been treated as a body politic as other native people of the United States have been. Our land has been taken from us without compensation, or even pretense of compensation. Our fishing rights have been taken from us in the same manner. Canneries and fish traps have multiplied to such an extent that fish are scarce and becoming more so every year. Game is not so abundant as formerly, and the restrictions on the sale of deer flesh and the skins of both bear and deer make it impossible to derive any revenue from that source. Land fur-bearing animals have been ruthlessly destroyed by white hunters and poisoners, and very little can be made from them.

"There is not a great demand for native labor in Alaska and many of us are unable to make a living in that way. We have never been given charity and never asked for it, and do not desire it now. We wish to live independent lives.

"One remaining source of revenue and food supply was the fur seal herd that passed along our coast every year. We have always believed that as our fathers from time immemorial have taken a few seals from the countless thousands that pass, we also have certain definite rights to do so. That right was considered by the former treaty with Great Britain.

"The recent fur seal treaty takes away from us that right. No notice was given us and we were not considered in the matter. The rights of other people interested in the business were considered and adjusted by the treaty, but as to us... is silent except to give us the right to take seals without firearms.

"The only seals taken in southeastern Alaska are killed in the open sea, many miles from land. It is many years ago that our people killed animals with clubs and spears or bows and arrows. We have no such weapons and no knowledge of using them, and no one of us would attempt to take seals without the use of firearms.

"The annual gross income of our village from that source is about \$12,000, besides the supply of seal meat and oil. We have listed our property used by us in that business, which is practically useless for other purposes, and find that the aggregate value of it is about \$16,000.

"We therefore respectfully ask your consideration of this matter, with the end in view that we be given such relief as is just and proper."

Peter Simpson, a native boat builder of Sitka, said:

"The government ought to establish schools to teach the natives to use spears and other primitive weapons if it wishes us to take a backward step. Under our present conditions we have lost all interest in the old customs except that we have to make our living off the resources that have been purged by right since the beginning of time. It is just the same as if the government were to force the farmers of the country to use the spade instead of modern machinery. The seals are wild and it is impossible for us to approach within spearing distance of them.

"We are trying to be law-abiding citizens, but one thing puzzles us—would a man go out thirty or forty miles from shore without firearms?

"The sealers are sometimes blown 50 or 60 miles from their camps and are compelled to land in places alive with bear and other wild animals and depend on the land for their living until they get back to their permanent camps. How can they do that without firearms?"

Read The Optic.



Nemo  
SELF-REDUCING No. 405

## Nemo WEEK

BEGINNING MONDAY MAY 6TH.

Again this year we take pleasure in announcing our "Nemo Week" celebration, which begins on Monday May 6th.

The universal and hearty response to our last year's announcement leads us to hope that you will accept this special invitation to visit the store during Nemo Week.

Our effort is to please women of refinement and fashionable influence, and we especially desire that you shall see for yourself the wonderful improvements that have been made in Nemo Corset specialties during the past year.

We thank you in advance for the courtesy of your attendance and for your critical inspection of new Nemo models during Nemo Week.

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Nemo  
SELF-REDUCING No. 320

## BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE LEGISLATURE

Santa Fe, N. M., May 4.—The following official business was transacted by the house and senate of the New Mexico legislature yesterday:

**Senate.**

The journal was referred to the committee on revision for correction. A petition from Alamogordo asking for the passage of the McCoy-Sanchez anti-red light injunction bill.

**New Bills.**

The following new bills were introduced: Senate Bill No. 121, by Laughren, by request, defining the duties and eligibility of inspector of mines. To committee on mines and manufactures.

Senate Bill No. 122, by Clark, to provide for the collection of taxes. To committee on finance.

**Reports of Committees.**

The committee on irrigation reported favorably:

Senate Bill No. 65, the artesian well act.

The committee on judiciary reported favorably:

Senate Bill No. 89, providing for the appointment of three New Mexico commissioners to the national uniform laws conference.

The committee on judiciary reported unfavorably:

Senate Bill No. 56, to abolish capital punishment.

Senate Bill No. 87, to reduce the number of grand jurors to nine.

The committee on public lands reported a Substitute for Senate Bill No. 36, the public land act.

The committee on insurance and banks and banking, reported favorably Senate Bill No. 76 for the regulation of fraternal insurance organizations.

The committee on finance reported favorably Senate Bill No. 115, requiring employees and members of the corporation commission and also the employees in the office of the secretary of state to give bond, the state to pay

the premium on surety company bonds.

The committee on education reported favorably, House Bill No. 123, to enable school districts to borrow money to build and equip school houses.

**Senatorial Preference Primary.**

Barth asks why the bill providing for an advisory preferential senatorial primary had not been reported by the committee on judiciary. Chairman Crampton replied it will be reported in due time. Barth moved that the committee on judiciary be ordered to report Senate Bill No. 63 by Barth.

Holt moves that Barth's motion be laid on the table. On roll call Mabry, Evans, Barth and Aldridge voted for the motion. The chair held that it requires one-fifth of the membership of the senate to secure a roll call. Sulzer then voted for a roll call and this was ordered.

On roll call, Aldridge, Barth, Doepp, Evans, Hart, Hinkle, Mabry and Sulzer, eight, voted in favor and 13 republicans voted against the Barth motion to order the committee on judiciary to report on the senatorial preference primary. Walton and Romero having been paired and Gallegos being absent without pair.

Senate Bill No. 56, by Mabry, to abolish capital punishment, was tabled by a vote of 16 yeas to 4 nays.

Senate Bill No. 87, to reduce the number of grand jurors to nine was tabled by 16 yeas to 5 nays.

Senate Bill No. 76, to regulate fraternal insurance societies was considered section by section and was again taken up this forenoon.

The senate adjourned to 10 a. m. Saturday.

Yesterday afternoon a public hearing on the anti-red light injunction bill was held.

## Pure Food Bill.

Representative Moreno is working on the passage of his pure food bill which in the senate was referred to the committee on judiciary and in the house rests with the ways and means committee which expects to hold a hearing on it very soon. There is much outside interest in the measure. It was formulated by Secretary Fischer of the state pharmacy board, and its 18 sections based on the federal law, form a complete code.

Section 1 forbids the manufacture of adulterated or misbranded foods, drugs or liquors.

Section 2 provides for the punishment of those selling, or offering to sell, or giving away, or dealing in or introducing or delivering or keeping for sale of adulterated foods, drugs or liquors.

Section 3 describes forbidden methods of food adulterations, setting a test for milk, ice cream, cream, confectionery, and three forbidden methods of drug adulteration, prescribing also minimum narcotic and alkaloidal contents for patent medicines.

Section 4 prescribes what is to be understood by "misbranded."

Section 5 makes it unlawful to pack, process, manufacture, store, maintain, offer for sale, distribute or transport, any article of food except in a standard establishment or conveyance that complies with sanitary and other regulations prescribed in the paragraph.

Section 7 makes adulterated and misbranded articles liable to seizure.

Section 8 provides for the posting of placards and also of inscriptions

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San Francisco and return direct \$50.00

Seattle Tacoma & other points \$60.00

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D. L. BATCHELOR, Agent.



on menus giving all information about articles sold required by this act.

Section 10 provides for a fine not to exceed \$500 and imprisonment in jail not to exceed a year or both for violation of this act, each day's violation to be a separate offense.

Section 11 creates a board of health to consist of one member of the board of medical examiners, one member of the board of pharmacy and a food and drug commissioner, who must be a graduate of pharmacy and must have had at least 10 years' experience as a pharmacist, to be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. Each member of the board is to receive \$10 a day and necessary traveling and maintenance allowance, when away from home and actually employed, each to make bond for \$10,000. The board shall establish a laboratory, appoint a chief chemist at not more than \$2,400 a year, one assistant chemist, one clerk and four inspectors, who shall receive not to exceed \$1,800 a year.

Section 12 gives the board or its authorized agents access at all reasonable hours to any establishment selling food products or drugs or liquors.

Section 13 makes the district attorneys counsel of the board of health and directs them to prosecute all violations of the pure food law.

Section 14 empowers incorporated cities to pass necessary ordinances regulating the sale of articles of food.

Section 15 makes it a misdemeanor to deface or remove any label or placard or wrapper while in use.

Section 1 provides for the payment of fines into the state treasury.

Section 17 provides that except in an emergency no prosecution shall be brought until a year after the approval of this act. It also appropriates \$10,000 or as much as needed of that sum.

Section 18 is an emergency clause.

## A MEMORABLE DATE

Chicago, May 4.—Veterans of the Chicago police force today joined in the customary observance of the anniversary of the two most memorable events in the history of the department. Twenty-six years ago today occurred the Haymarket riot, in which six policemen met death and 60 others were maimed by bombs thrown by anarchists. Three years later, on May 4, 1889, Dr. Patrick H. Cronin, the Irish nationalist agitator, was lured to his Carlton cottage in North Ashland avenue, and murdered. Deaths of those connected with the trials subsequent to these tragedies have been numerous, most of them unnatural.

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Take one or two pills at bedtime. They are the only pills that will cure constipation, biliousness, headache, dizziness, and all the troubles that result from impure blood. They are sold by druggists everywhere.

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If you had a medicine that would strengthen the liver, the stomach, the kidneys and the bowels, and at the same time make you strong with a systemic tonic, don't you believe you would soon be well?

That's "The Lax-Fos Way."

We ask you to buy the first bottle on the money-back plan, and you will ask your druggist to sell you the second.

It keeps your whole insides right.

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